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- 10. (Amended) A method according to Claim 1 wherein the amphiphilic molecules in the biological and/or synthetic membrane or liposomes are surfactant molecules having a hydrophilic head portion and one or more hydrophobic tails.
- 11. (Amended) A method according to Claim 1 wherein the polypeptide tag comprises a sequence of amino acid residues that can bind to the metal chelating groups attached to the said biological and/or synthetic membrane or liposomes.
- 13. (Amended) A method according to Claim 11 wherein the polypeptide tag comprises at least five amino acid residues.
- 23. (Amended) A method according to Claim 21 wherein the biological membrane is from a tumor cell.
- 24. (Amended) A method according to Claim 21 for use in enhancing or modifying immunity to tumors, for modifying any biological response, or for the treatment of any disease condition.
- 29. (Amended) A method according to Claim 27 wherein the molecule is a ligand, receptor, recombinant protein, polysaccharide, glycoprotein or antigen.
- 33. (Amended) A method according to Claim 31 wherein the anchored or engrafted molecule is a receptor, ligand, glycoprotein, polysaccharide or recombinant polypeptide.
- 35. (Amended) A method according to Claim 27 when used to enhance immunity to a specific tumor or disease.
 - 39. (Amended) A vaccine according to Claim 37 prepared by the steps of:
 - (i) incubating the liposomes, cells or membranous material with a chelator lipid such as NTA-DTDA, or a mixture of amphiphilic molecules containing a chelator lipid, to allow the lipid to incorporate in the cells or membranes;

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(ii) washing off any unincorporated lipid by centrifugation or filtration and
resuspension of the liposomes, cells or membranous structures in the appropriate
solution or buffer;

(iii) incubating the liposomes, cells or membranous structures with incorporated chelator lipid with said molecules to be engrafted; and

(iv) washing off unincorporated molecular material.

